THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM FORTRESS MONBOE.

The Steamer Yorktown and her Movements More Accessions of Negroes, what they say -Scarcity of Provisions among the Rebels -Flags of Truce and Mail Matters-Great Guns for New-York Harbor - Wholesale Thesertian from the Rebels.

om Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Sept. 16, 1861. The movements of the steamer Yorktown and her recent firing on the fleet at Newport News is not indieative of a contemplated attack on that place. The real fact is, the Yorktown is in a leaking condition, and she will be lost unless she can get to Norfolk, where alone she can be repaired. It is a desperate necessity, and no doubt when the Yorktown came down the other day, her intention was to run past and go into Norfolk. A deserter from her on the day previous says that such is the case, and further, that a majority of the Yorktown's crew are Northerners, who will desent the first opportunity. Her armament consists of two 10-inch columbiads, two 11-inch Dahlgrens, and eix 68-pounders. Her machinery is iron plated, and she has been considerably cut down and trimmed. Last evening, two more deserters from the Yorktown made their escape to our fieet at Newport News. They state that in the recent affair two shots from the Louisi ans struck the Yorktown; one went clear through her; the other struck her cylinder. A shell from the Sawyer gun struck on her deck, but did not explode. They confirm the reported leaky condition of the vessel, and the dissatisfaction among the crew, who are generally colored, one-balf of whom, it is claimed, are the lost crew of the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence.

A party of twelve negroes came across the river yesterday from Princess Ann County, Virginia, in open boats. They complained of not having enough to eat, and ill-treatment. They have been hired to the frigute Savannah as seamen. Last night a party of five negroes came down the Chesspeake in an open boat, baving started from the mouth of Ware River at midnight. They also say that they did not have enough to est, and that violence was threatened them by their masters.

"How did you know that you would be any better off at Old Point."

"We heard master say that the Northerners held the place, and wants colored men to work."

" Did your master tell you what would become of

you if you came here ?" ' Yes; master said the Yankees would work us till the war was over, and then send us back, or to Cuba

to be sold, or would shoot us, but we understand that kind of logic." "What do you think is going to become of you

Are you certain you will be any better off here than you were with your master?"

"Don't know 'xactly, but are willing to take the

chances. Guess 'twill be all right, though." This morning another half-dozen came in from War-

wick, fifteen or twenty miles above Newport News. They have about the same story to tell, and represent that the Rebels are building batteries on James River, above our encampment, and have a large force in the neighborhood. The negroes' idea of numbers is hardly ever to be relied on. In adddition to his native dispo sition to magnify, especially when he conceives that something large or startling is expected from him, he has no definite idea of what figures mean, or how many one thousand men for instance really are. Of course now and then an exception to this general rule

A flag of trace took some half dozen persons to Norfolk to-day, accompanied by Major Converse of Gen. Wool's staff. By the last flag from Norfolk there were received nearly seven hundred letters from the Coufederate States to persons in the Union States. These letters impose a great deal of labor on Gen. Wool and his staff; the order in regard to them being that before they can be forwarded they must be read and receive the approval of either of the General or some one of his staff of the rank of Major. Now since these flags have become to be almost an every day occurrence, and as this is the only avenue from the Mississippi to the ocean through which letters are sent, it is plain to be seen that if the avenue is to be kept open there will be hardly any end to the labor, and a dozen Majors will scarce suffice to do it.

In addition to this, a large number of letters are sent the other way. These, of course, must all be read, and "contents noted." Another batch of clerks, Majors or other, will soon be necessary to attend to the ebb-tide of mail mat er flowing through the roads.

A requisition has been made for nearly 300 heavy guns of different calibre, for the forts in New-York and

Boston harbor, and a vessel is now loading at the ordmance wharf for the latter city. Major Crain of the Topographicals arrived from Washington to report to Gen. Wool for duty this morn ing. He states that yesterday three hundred Rebel soldiers deserted to our lines in the neighborhood of Chain Bridge, and that they represented that Beaure-

gaurd's army was suffering for food, and in a bad condition generally. Their own condition bore evidence of the truth of their statement. Prisoners, deserters, and fugitives from whatever quarter of the revolted States suree in representing that provisions are scarce prices for most articles high, and money scarce. Unquestionably there is plenty of flour in Virginia, but of most of other articles there is a scarcity, not only for the supply of the army, but for the community The negroes appear to be fleeing on account of this scarcity, and if one-half of what they say be true, they are fugitives from starvation as much as from anything else.

PROM MISSOURI.

Full Particulars of the Battle at Booneville -Capt. Eppatein's Report-Lexington no Taken-Whereabouts of Gen. Pope, &c.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITT, Sept. 16, 1861.

Capt. Eppstein has made an official report to Colonel Davis of his engagement with the Rebels at Boonville the 13th, which I have been permitted to see. The facts are substantially as given yesterday.

He states that after the engagement had lasted about an hour, the Secessionists whom he had taken as hos-tages became so restless that they begged him to allow one of their number to go with a flag of truce and ask

This hostage came back soon afterward, while I "This hostage came back soon afterward, while I let my men cease firing, with the request to know my conditions. I then demanded that they should withdraw the Secession forces two miles from the city; not to molest any of our families and other Union people; to leave the arms of the killed and wounded on the ground where they fell; while I promised to let the prisoners free whom I had taken, with the exception of Preacher Pointer, who, I informed them. I would shoot in case they should not honorably keep their promise for seven days. They left town according to this agreement."

Thus the gallant fellow, with only one hundred and

Thus the gallant fellow, with only one hundred and fifty men, actually dictated his own terms to fully four

The enemy fought well for a little while, but out of the whole 600 only six could be found to storm the works. Their leaders bravely led the way, but they absolutely refused to follow. Of these six our men killed four, their two leaders, Col. Brown and his son Capt. Brown, falling so near the intrenchments that they drew them in, and they died inside; besides these the enemy lost eight or ten killed and wounded. Capt Eppetein appends to his report a list of his killed and wounded, which I copy: LIST OF DEAD AND WOUNDED, COMPANY A, CAPT.

KAISER.

Thomas A. Hayn, our Orderly Sergeant, was shot through the right arm over the cibow; the bail entering his breast. He fell with the words, "Harrah for Union," and died an hour after-Blyer, shot in the arm; flesh wound. ton Back, shot in the face with buck shot; slightly

Anton Beck, shot in the face was a manded.
George Strets, elight Gesh wound in the neck.
COMPANY B. M. Thomas was shot in the right side, the ball going through ad coming out on the left n'de; fatally wounded.

Frederick Rimble, shot in the head; not dangerous.
Louis Shahert, slightly wounded to the arm.
The Captain states that, notwithstanding the armistice, he is expecting an attack from Green, who has captured the steamer Sunshine, and has crossed his whole force, together with three pieces of artiflery. This confirms our worst fears. Harris and Green have elnded Gen. Pope, have crossed the river, and are by this time, no doubt, in communication with Price. For this time, no doubt, in communication with Price. For the safety of Boonville no present apprehensions are the safety of Boonville no present apprehensions are entertained, as Col. Worthington must have reached there on Saturday night. It is rumored this morning, however, that Green has united with Parsons, and both are moving on to Syracuse, Col. Eads retreating before them. A regiment and a hat have gone from here to his support, but the rumor lacks confirmation. As the contending armies draw nearer, and the contest becomes every day more inevitable, the town teems with these fiving rumors; but unless they have the sanction of official cre ence, or contain in themselves some circumstantial evidence of their reliability. I have not thought it proper to amony the public with them.

It was feared that a large amount of Governmen stores had been lost on the Sunshine, but Col. Davis assures me that none whatever were shipped upon her. After all, if Green and Harris have succeeded in forming a junction with Price, our victory over the whole force will only be more declaive and brilliant. The anaconda works beautifully; a large force has gone out on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to

e-enforce Lexington. Since my last writing, two more regiments have arcame my ass writing, two more regiments have arrived here, and six more are expected, including two companies of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, and an advance has already been ordered from Rolla. The Osage is now so swollen with rains that boats can pass up as far as Oscoola, if necessary. They may begin to

It is too late for them to avail themselves of this in-

It is too late for them to avail themselves of this information now. The coils of the great snake will be fairly around them before this can reach them. Let good men take heart. Missouri is sure to be redeemed, and that right quickly.

The weather for the last few days has been positively inscrutable. Rain, rain, rain. It rains in the morning, it rains at noon, and it rains at night. Constant sunshine and shower. If, tempted by the sanshine, you walk out, you are caught in a shower. If you stay in the house to avoid the rays of the sun you have to close the windows to keep out the rain. April seems to have made a mistake—come in before her turn and pushed September out. All the while the beat has been actually oppressive.

turn and pushed september over the clouds still look lowering, and a great deal of rain fell early this morning. The train due yesterday at three, on account of the weather did not arrive until ten o'clock

SEPTEMBER 17 .- A courier has just arrived from Boonville with dispatches for Colonel Davis, announce ing the safe arrival of Colonel Worthington's com mand. Through the politeness of Lieutenant Pease of the Irish Brigade, who accompanied the expedition, I have been put in possession or still further particulars of the engagement of the 13th, and of the present position of affairs at Boonville. The Rebel force was retreating toward Price's command. Beside Colonel Brown and his son, they lost two other captains. Colonel Brown was armed with three eight-inch re-volvers, a rifle, a sword, and a bowie-kaile. The weapons are now in the possession of Lieutenant Pease. Price was before Lexington on Thurday with from 9,000 to 11,000 men, but was afraid to advance. The report that Lexington had fallen, which had in The report that Lexington and lines, which had some way or other got abroad yesterday, has no foundation whatever, and is utterly discredited at head-quarters. On Friday General Pope, with the army of the North-West, was at Hamilton, only forty miles from Lexington.

ENCORE.

CARD FROM COL. BLAIR. To the Editors of The St. Louis Democrat.

GENTLEMEN: An article which appears in your paper this morning on the subject of my arrest, is calculated to do me injustice. I am very sure that it will be more creditable, even if disagreeable to you to deal with m justly and fairly in the matter now in hand. There is something due to past associations, which you cannot afford to forget, because there are others who will re-

member them.

The injustice of which I speak, is the statement that I decided in Congress that I was a Colonel in the army, and the intimation that I might avoid the responsibility of certain acts with which I have been charged, and for which I have been placed in arrest, by pleading this technical defense.

I never did deny, in Congress or anywhere else, that I was a Colonel in the service of the United States. I simply stated, when an occusion arcse which ap-

that I was a Colonel in the service of the United States.

I simply stated, when an occasion arose which appeared to require it, the fact that I had never received a commission from the Government of the United States or of the State of Missouri. I became a soldier of the Government by my own consent and by the consent of that Government, under a general order from the War Department. I did not at any time when danger threatened, seek to avoid the responsi-bility which my rank imposed on me. Neither at Camp Jackson nor at Boouville, or any other place have I failed to assume the responsibility of a position which, when it was conferred upon me, there were very few to covet and none to dispate its unsafe honors. I assure you, whe her you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threats which appear in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays mother origin.

I have a right to ask of this community and the pub-

I have a right to use of this community and the public at large, that while martial law prevails, puts of one side only are permitted, that my cause shall not be prejudged until it shall have been heard, and I piedge my honor to avail myself of no technical defense, and trust that none will be interposed by others to prevent the whole truth from being known.

Respectfully,
FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Colonel First Company Mo. Light Artillery.
St. Louis, Sept. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. XII.

Headquarters, Westers Department;
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16, 1961.

I.—Before the Military Commission which convened at the St. Louis Arsenal on the 5th inst., purcuant to Special Orders No. 118, current series, from these head-nearlies, was tried.

CHARGE—"Tresson against the Government of the United States."

CHARGE—" Presson against the Government of the United States.

Specification.—"In this, that Joseph Anduchon of the town of Ironton, Iron County, State of Miss uri, did assume an attitude of open rebellion against the Federal Government, by taking up arms against the same; by assuming and exercising the functions and office of Lieutemant in the rebel army, within the limits proper of the State of Missouri, from and after about the 20th day of August, 1861.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.—The Commission finds the prisoner as follows: prisoner as follows:
Of the specification "Guilty," except the words

"By taking up arms against the same; by assuming and exercising the functions and office of licutement in

the Rebel army."

Of the charg "Guilty," and does therefore sentence him, Joseph Aubuchou, "To be confined at hard labor during the existing war, and to have his property con-II. The proceedings, finding, and sentence of the

Commission are approved.

On the recommendation of the members of the Commission, and in consideration of the fat that the ofthe Commanding General of the Department, the sen-tence against Joseph Aubuchon is remitted. He will be released from confinement and allowed to return to

bits home.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Fremont.
J. C. KELTON, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

FREMONT'S CIRCULAR FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN.

The headquarters of Major-General Fremont are flooded daily with written applications for military appointments. Beardless youths, full of martial ardor and a desire to win renown by leading a host of warriors to victory or death, as the case may be, pour forth their supplications in four page epistles, calculated to present their claims to rank and promotion in most convincing terms. All such applications will bereafter be answered by the following circular from head

SIR: Your application for a commission in the volunteer army of this department has been considered by the Commanding General. He instructe me to say that officers cannot be appointed who have not had such experience in military matters as will enable them to take charge of men in the field of battle. In such experience in initiary matters as will enable them to take charge of men in the field of battle. In view of the very limited opportunities the people at large in the United States have had for the acquirement of a thorough military education, it follows necessarily that some school of instruction must be adopted to remedy this omission. As one step toward this, the Commanding General has ordered the enhancement of a regiment of infantry, to be under the command of Col. Marshal, an officer of large experience in the United States army, and Lieut. Cassily, also a gentleman of excellent qualifications as a commander. It is the decign of the Commanding General to make the regiment a school of instruction from which can be drawn, as the exigencies of the service demand, officers for the field and for companies. Expecting that this regiment will be used for the highest class of service, wherein distinction can be won by those only who posses the requisite merit, it is thought that it will afford rare opportunities for gentlemen who, like yourself, design early advancement in the service.

The eye of the Commanding General will be upon you, The eye of the Commanding General will be upon you, and your conduct will not see ape his close observation. He designs to make the regiment, in his army, what Napoleon the elder made the Old Guard in the French army, at once his corps de reserve, and the source whence can be drawn the officers who will lead his troops to victory. He therefore invites you to join this regiment, that you may have an opportunity to serve your country and secure such promotion as your merits will warrant.

NEW-MEXICO.

We have Santa Fé dates of the 18th of August. Our correspondent there writes us that:

"Major Lynde, I understand, was here yesterday.
Why he had not been arrested and court marrialed on account of the shameful surrender of Fort Fillmore, I cannot understand.

"The people of New-Mexico are entirely for the

"The people of New-Mexico are entirely for the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. But there are a great many Southern men here who are for dis-Union and the Confederate States, and desire that New-Mexico may join them. I think they work in vain. I have lived here fifteen years to-day—the day when the U. S. troops took possession of this capital in 1846—and know the people as well as anybody.

"Last night Major Seward, paymaster of the U. S. army, arrived from below, and his clerk told me that the Fexans were on the road here.

"I still hope that Col. Casby, commanding this department, will do his duty."

partment, will do his duty."
The Santa Fe Gazette of the 17th August, contains

the following items: & RESTORED.—The mail-coach and team which were Ekstored.—The mail-coach and team which were seized by Col. Baylor in Mesilla week before has, were restored to their owner, Mr. Amberg, and were brought to Santa Fé this week. We are told by The Mesila Times that the Government of Arizona Territory will have no objection to Mr. Amberg furnishing its people with mails regularly every week. All private correspondence to be inviolate, but official letters will not be granted the same immunity. This is what some folks might call unparalleled liberal ty on the part of the Arizonians, but Col. Canby thinks that if they want favors of that sort they will have to provide the ways and means for furnishing them themselves. He may, however, open up a communication with them some of these days.

of these days.
Some of the troops who were under Muj. Lynde's command at the time of his surrender to the Texass, have arrived at Fort Craig and Albuquerque. They

have strived at Fort Craig and Albuquerque. They were all released on parole.

It appears from the reports that have reached as, that the conduct of Major Lynde was not so bad in this affair as it was at last represented. The fault consisted in his leaving Fort Fillmore without having made sufficient preparations for the march. The consequence of his hasty movement was, that the soldiers became exhausted from thirst and other causes, had to account their arms, and large numbers of them leiton soandon their arms, and large numbers of them leit on the road before the Texas overtook the command. When he surrendered, we are told, he had only about 150 men in the ranks. Maj. Lynde did not show a great degree of military skill even if this account of the case should prove correct.

AT FORT CHAIG .- Capt. Moore, with his command AT FORT CRAIS.—Capt. Moore, with me command from Forts Buchanan and Breckbirrioge, has prrived at Fort Craig. He was advised of the condition of things in Arizona, destroyed about forty wagons and their contents, and changed the direction of his march in order to reach Craig without coming in collision with the Texans. The messenger who went out to give him the information greatly exaggerated the num-ser of the Iexans which he would have to encounter in case they had attempted to intercept him with his train. Had it not been for this encumatance, it is quite probable that he would have pursued a different course and lought his way through, with wagens and all.

The following is Col. Baylor's proclamation taking possession of Arizona:

possession of Arizona:
FROCLAMATION.
To he People of the Territory of Arizona;
i. i.hin R. Baylor, Lieutenant Coiconal commanding the Confederate army in the Territory of Arizona, hereby take possession of the said Territory in the name of the Confederate States

tion of the said Territory in the name of the Confederate States of America.

The social and political condition of Arizona being little short of general anarchy, and the people being literally destitute of law, order, and protection, the said Territory, from the date hereof, is hereby declared temporally organized as a ministry government until such time as Congress may otherwise provide.

For all the purposes herein specified, and soft otherwise decreed or provided, the Americany of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of it is recent Territory of Area shall comprise all that portion of it is recent Territory of New-Mexico lying south of the thirty-fourth parallel of Not is latitude.

All offices, both civil and military heretofore existing in this Territory, either under the issue of the law United States of the Territory of New-Mexico, are hereby declared vacast, and from the date hereof shall forever case to exist.

That the people of this Territory may early the full benefit of its, edge, and protection, and as far as positive the highligs and advantages of a free Consentance. It is hereby decreased that he laws and enactments existing in this Territory p for to the date of this Proteamation, and considered with the tons fluidon and laws of the Confederate States of America and the provisions of this decree wind constitute in full force and effect, without interruption, until such time as the Confederate Congress may other wise provides.

therwise provide.

The said Territory of Arizons, from the date hereaf, is hereby

The said Territory of Arisons, from the date hereof, is breeby declared temporarily organized order a mining government, until such time as Congress shall otherwise provide.

The said Covernment shall be divided into two separate and distinct departments, to wit: the Exe u ive and Jud-vis!

The Executive authority of this Territory shall be vested in the Commandant of the Confederale army in arisons.

The Judicial power of this Territory shall be vested in a Supreme tourn, two District Courts, two Probate Courts, and Justices of the Peace, together with such municipal and other inferior Courts as the wants of the people from time to time require.

Two District Judges shall constitute the Supreme Court each of whom shall determine all among Two District Judges shall constitute the Supreme Ceart, each of whom shall determine all appeals, except in a, and write of error semoved from the District Court wherein the other presides. One of the soil Judges shall be designated as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. There shall be not one seation each year, which shall be holden at the seat of Government. The District Judges shall have two terms of Court every year, in their respective Judges shall have two terms of Court every year, in their respective Judges that their countries. They may likewise hold appeals forms whenever, in their opinion, the ends of public justice is the countries of the countries.

terrequired to be received this Territory shall be divided as follows: The First Indicial District shall comprise all that pur ion of Arisona I, log seat of Apache Fass. The District and Probate Courts where or small be holden at La Mestila. The record Jadicial District shall comprise the remainder of the Territory; the District and Probate Courts shall be holden at Inc. and The towerner shall likewise appoint one Probate Judga and Shriff and the necessary Justices of the Feece in and for each Judical District. The constable shall be appointed by the respective Justices of the Feece in and for each Judical District.

Exer District Judge shall appoint his own clerk, who shall be expedied of lerk of the Probate Court within such District.

Exc. Distinct lodge shall appears his own clerk, who shall be a officio clerk of the Frobate Court within such District. The District and Frobate Courts of the wo District shall be holden at such times as herecofore provided by the Legi-istane of New-Mexico Er the courties of Bone an and Arisma. All suits and other business now pending in any of the late Courts of New-Mexico within this Territory shall be formed distely transferred to the corresponding Courts of this Territory as herein established.

The style of all process shall be "The Territory of Arizons." There shall linewise be appointed by the Governor an Attorney-feneral, Secretary of the Territory, Treasurer and Marshall, whose duties and compensation shall be the same as herebofree under the laws of New-Mexico.

The City of Mexilla is hereby designated as the seal of Governor of this Territory.

The City of Meetilla is hereby designated as the seat of Gov-rame in of this Territory.

All Territorial officers shall hold their respective terms of fince until otherwise provided by Congress, unless sooner re-leved by the power appointing them.

The smarries, fees and compensation of all Territorial officers hall remain the same as heretofore in the Territory of New-levice. exico. The Treasurer, Marshal, Sheriffs and Constables, before setting

The Tressurer, Marshal, Sheriffs and Constables, before acting as such, shall execute to the Territory a bond, with good and sufficient securities, conditioned for the fathful dicharge of their efficial duries, in the same namer as heretofore provided unser the laws of New Mexico.

All Territorial officers, before entering upon their efficial duties, shall take an eath or affirmation to support the Gonstitution and laws of the Confecerate States and of this Territory, and fathfully to ducharge all duties incumtent upon them.

The Bill of Rights of the Perilbory of New Mexico, so far as consistent with the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States and the provisions of this decree are hereby declared in full force and effect in the Territory of Arizona.

Joven under my hand, at Mexilia, this lat day of August, 1904. R. BAYLOR,

Lieut. Col. Ms. Riffee, C. S. A.

A PATRIOTIC COUNTY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: In your Daily of Sept. 9, your correspondent from Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., seems to think that his county, with 6,500 voters, is entitled to much praise, because they had sent five full companies to the war. This may be a good standard for New-York

and New-England men, but it will not answer for Hilinois. We think the Eastern States are not quite up to the mark.

Our county has 5,200 voters, and we have now in Our county has 5,200 voters, and we have now in the army 1,400 men. When our State sends her warriors in like proportion, Illinois will have 120 regiments of 1,000 men each in the field. A like proportion for New-York would give her say 375 regiments. We are learful the men of the East do not realize that the country is really at war with a vigorous and enterprising enemy. Is it necessary for them to have the war brought to their borders before they will arise in their might?

We have the evidence before our even in the Union

We have the evidence before our eyes in the Union refugees from Miscouri, who are in our midst, that the horrors of civil war in that State have not been exaggerated by the newspapers. Sound the tocsin of alart continually, and urge on your men to the conflict. than one-fourth of our voters have already enlisted for the war, and still the work goes on. Sucker. Carlinville, Macoupin Co., Id., Sept 12, 1861.

A COLLEGE DEMONSTRATION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone. Nassau Hall, Phinchton, N. J., Sept. 14, 1861. The quiet town of Princeton was thrown into a great commotion this afternoon by a demonstration of the

loyal sons of Nassau, which was as enthusiastic as it was patriotic. At an early hour, a procession of stuwas patriotic. At an early nour, a procession of su-dents, ecorted by the leading citizens, was formed for the purpose of doing honor to three fellow-students who had been unjustly sustended for manifesting their love for the Union and hatred to traitors, by "pump-

ing' one F. D., a Northern Rebel, who had unbesitatingly expressed himself in favor of the Rebellion. An elegant barouche having been provided, it was covered with flags and streamers, and seated in it the three were drawn to the depot, amid the cheers and plandits of the crowd. Having arrived at the depot, are not were produced and better seminants were proved. plandits of the crowd. Having arrived at the depot, steeches were made, and better sentiments were never intered. When the train arrived, borne upon the shoulders of their friends they were triumphantly placed in the car, and the train moved off to the tune of the Star-Spangled Banner and cheers for the patriots of Nassau Hall.

Whether the Faculty were justified in so doing, I will not pretend to say. Let the public judge.

THE HON. GEO. M. DALLAS ON THE WAR. At the celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, the Hon. George M. Dullas, the orator of the day, said:

George M. Dallas, the orator of the day, said:

1. In the first place, then, fellow-citizens, frankly be it said, there cannot be found in the sacred instrument on which my comments have been made one word giving warrant by any process for its own extinction. It was not born to die. No functionary, no State, no Congress, no combination of communities or individuals, is authorized to mutilate the Union, or kill the Constitution. That is a crime which, like parricide in Solon's day, is treated as inconceivable. We hear of conventions, consultations, conferences, and compromises: they are the vague and fluttering devices of anxions philanthropy; but, unless the fitth article had been strictly pursued, which we all know now to be impossible, these expedients are interly inapplicable and fruitless. For, remember, this provision—not, in fact, designed to destroy, but to strengthen—enunciates the necessity, before the slightest alteration can be attempted, that, first, two-thirds of both Houses of Congress shall unite in proposing it; or, second, that the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States shall apply for a General Convention; and third, that what-Legislatures of the thirds of the several States shall a ply for a General Convention; and, third, that whatever change may be contemplated, whether by two-thirds of the State Legislatures, must wholly fail, unless it be subsequently ratified by the Legislatures or Conventions of there-fourths of the States. The more registal shows the fathility, if not impracticability, into which the tempestaous course of events have paralyzed this article. No! fellow-citizens, you have not the power to abandon your Constitution.

2. But, if you had that power, what then ? Need I

2. But, if you had that power, what then 7 Need I say that, without being recreast to all your ante-cedents, its exercise is precluded by the boasted attitude and armor of those who demand it? The towering front of armed and contumelious rebellion is not the presence in which concession is possible. Give up the Constitution, rapture the Union, burn the archives of your glorious history, and open wide the flood-gates of disaster upon the country, if such can be your choice, but never do it in subservient meckness to enof disaster upon the country, if such can be your choice, but never do it in subservient meckness to envenemed opproblum, or while listening to the roar of our enemy's canon. The stigms of an act so groveling, dastacily, and degenerate as the top outerly undergram would cover us for ages as with a poisoned pall! Fellow-Citizens: There are formidable batteries frowning at Manassas; behind them gleam undistriminating hatred and scorn, sharpening every sword and speeding every hollet; we would cease to be men if we croached to either.

3. In this war, then, there is really no alternative for loyal Constitutionalists. In the explicit language of the unanimously adopted resolution of Mr. Crittenden, it was fixed upon the Government of the United

of the unanimously adopted resolution of Mr. Critten-den, it was forced upon the Government of the United States. Retrospective narrative, therefore, would be alike tedious and useless. It is on our rands. We see it, hear it, feel it. Our fathers, brothers, and some are falling in hecatombs, sacrificed to its fury. Every breeze comes laden with its changing incidents, its sharms, its hopes, its gloom, its tunnts, its cheers, its covert slaying, and its open struggles. The gates of Janus are expanded wide. No room now left for diplomacy of any sort; none for soothing words of re-moustrance. Fight we neat; fight a Contrance, those whom we have heretofore fostered and taught how to fight, drive them from their infatuated and parricidal purpose of destroying their own country; and pause only when that country, its Union and Constitution, are inaccessible to outrage.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LOAN, DESIGNATED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE

TREASURY,

Up to the lith September, 1861.

Maint, J. H. Roak, Abburn, Auburn; Samuel F.
lener, Bangor; D. C. Magoun, Sath; Thomas Marshall Belat, George Baines, Calais; O. S. Liverance, Eastport; N.
vood, Grandmer; W. M. Thomas, Portland, Abner Coburn,
lowhegan; William Singer, Thomaston; D. L. Milikin,
Vaterville.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Hale Roberts, Concord; Joseph

Sowies, St. Advans.

MARSACHUS, TTS.—James G. Carney, Boston: Willtiem Grey, Boston: Edward Lawrence, Charleston; Oliver Hall,
Derchester: Jefferson Borden, Fall River; Ebenezer Torrey,
Phelaurg; Issac Somes, Gioncester; W. B. Washurn, Greenield; George Cogswell, Hayenhill; Charles S. Storrow, Lawence; S. W. Stikney, Lewell; M. C. Pratt, Lynn; Micsjah,
Lunt, Newburyport; Charles B. Tucker, New Beeford; J. H.
Burley, Northampton, Julius Rockwell, Pittsheld; J. H. Loud,
Plymenth, Jostah Brighem, Quicy; Samuel Guild, Rasbury;
I. H. Harrieyon, Salem, P. F. Wilcax, Springheld; Ebenezer
Satton, South Danvers; Lovett Morre, Teunton; E. B. Gillett,
Westfald, S. Salthbury, Wercested.

It is Bartington, Salem, P. F. Wilsel, Springers, Louise Scitton, South Banvers, Loveit Morse, Taunton; E. B. Gillett, Westfield, S. Salisbury, Worcester.

Cos: Sccittott.—Philo: C. Calhoun, Bridgeport; Clapp Smooner, Bridgeport; Edward N. Shelion, Birmingham, Samuel Tweed), Daniour; S. Arnold, East Haddam; iteury A. Perkins, Harriand, John H. Watki son, Middletown; Joel H. Goy, Meridan; Eras H. Read, New-Haven; W. H. Chapman, New-London; E. F. Builer, Norfolk: Challet Issae, Norwik, Frankin, Nickols, Norwik, Frankin, Nickols, Norwik, Frankin, Nickols, Norwik, Louis, Stamford, J. P. Elton, Waterbury.

REODE ISLAND.-Byron Dimon, Bristol; W. V. Da-

Brook Island.—Byron Dimon, Bristol; W. V. Daboli Cranston C. A. Whitman, Coventry: Oliver Chase, Fall River; R. B. Kinzley, Newport; J. J. Reyholds, North Kingston; E. B. Kinzley, Newport; J. J. Reyholds, North Kingston; E. B. Kinzley, Newport; J. J. Reyholds, North Kingston; R. S. Benedict. North Providence; N. M. Wheston Warren; H. N. Campbeil, Westerly, Earkie Fewier, Woonscelet, Amos D. Smith, Providence; Josiah Ch. pen, Providence; Amos D. Smith, Providence; Josiah Ch. pen, Providence; Seith I addicford, Providence, New York, Among D. Smith, Providence, Bach, Ammi D. Street, R. Alden, Albany; Thomas W. Olicott, Abany; James S. Seymour, Auburn; John Mager, Bach, Ammi D. Street, R. K. Alden, Albany; Thomas W. Colort, Abany; James S. Wadsworth, Usinesson, T. Williams, Suffield, Martin Elinfra; James S. Wadsworth, Usines Cook, Havana; E. Giffford Hedson, Wm. Karp, Lechport, George W. Kerr, Newburgh; James H. Smith, Norwich; James Platt, Owego; James E. Mott, Pupikheepsie, Am. Sprague, Rochester; J. Wilkinson, Syracuse; D. T. Vail, Troy; T. Walser, Utbes; T. H. Camp, Watestown; Merris Ketchum, New-York City.

New Jensey — J. J. Bleir, Balvidson, V. Chi.

New JERSEY .- J. J. Blair, Belvidere; J. Gill, Camden; William Rhea Hackettstown; John Cassedy Jersey Jesse Smith, Morri-town; Joseph A. Halsey, Newa k; Jo Hill, New Brunswick; R. S. Field, Princeton; J. Doo

PENNSYLVANIA. - A. Burton, Bri-tol; Wm. Keyser,

Schiefflich and A. Burton, Bristol; Wm. Keyser, Chain er sburgh; C. E. Dubols, Deviestown; G. Swope, Ortrysburgh; W. Key. Harrisourgh; C. Hager, Lancaster; J. W. Olenfuger, Lebanon; Wm. Cameron, Lewisburg; Groupe Smaller Middletown; J. Boyer. Norrisown; J. B. Packer, Norrhamber hand Johna Hannah, Pittsburgh; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; J. Shippen, Fotherlite; C. M. Reed, Washington; Jewe Hook, Waynesburgh; Isaas Eckert Reading; G. M. Hollenback, Wilhesburg; Henry Welsh, Youx Delawante—Thomas M. Rodney, Wilmington. Manylann—John Hopkine, Baltimore.

INHANA—C. S. Stevenson, Indiaenpolis; G. A. Thomton, Bedferd; E. J. Clappool, Cornerville, Samuel Bayard, Evanswille; Chas, D. Bons, Fort Wayne; W. H. Fogg, Jemsoovskie; J. C. Brocaenbrough, Lafayette; U. C. Follett, Lapir e. C. B. Burkam, Lawrencoburgh; J. B. Howe, Linn; Jay Cheese, Logansport; George D. Fitzhaph, Madison; John H. Burson, Muncle; Walter Mann, New-Albany; Charles F. Coffin, Richmona; W. C. Medicytoids, Robviller, Horatio Chapin, South Hend, Proston Hussey, Te re Haute; J. F. Edyard, Villenbers, R. T. Overstreet, Fanklin; S. P. Williams, Lines.

Livegers—Julius White, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Chi-

ILLINOIS-Julius White, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Chi

LLINOIS—Julius White, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Chicago; A. C. Fuller, Belvidere; James Mitchell, Freeport; W. W. Huntingdon, Usleus; M. Start, Rockford, James Y Cory, Wackegas; N. B. Bu ord, Rock Island; N. Bushnell, Quincy. Onto.—O. H. Fitch, Ashtabula; E. H. Moore, Athens N. W. Goodhoe, Akren; John C. Tallman, Bridgeport; James Walker, Beifontaine; Ropert Buchanon, Cincinnati; W. O. Deshler, Columbas, tieury Massle, Chilidocthe; C. Dewey, Cadri; H. B. Hurburt, Cleveland; E. N. Gill, Guayahoga Falls; O. Salkard, Circleville; W. K. Jonnson, Connotina; Peier Gollin, Davton, Hossa Williams, Delaware; H. C. Hestand, Eaton; Hijah De Witt, Elyria; Wm. O. Codina, Hill-borough; Wm. Becach, Hamilton; John Madera, Logan, A. H. Doniley, Lebaton; J. Auti, Marion; R. K. Enos, Milersburgh; James Furey, Morseisdi, John Mills, Marietta; Jonathan Fulms, Moont Pleasant; H. B. Carria, Mount Vernon Island Steese, Masolilon; John Gardner, Norwalk; Willard Warner, Newalk; Joseph G. Young, Piqua; W. Kinney, Fortsmouth; S. S. Osborne, Faines-vulle; Daniel P. Evans, Ripley; F. S. Comotock, Ravenna, J. J. drocas, Salem; Wm. Sponcer, Saubenville; P. F. McGirew, Springfield, O. Follett, Sandussy, A. Stone, Jr., Toledo; John U. Tellord, Troy; Paul Jones, Teledo; Henry P. Eapy, Urbans, E. Quimby, Jr., Wooster; Henry B. Ferkins, Warren; A. Hirling, Acnis, David Tod, Youngstown; D. Applegate, Zanesville.

MICHIGAN.—H. K. Sanger, Detroit.

MICHIGAN.—H. K. Saager, Detroit.
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WISCONSIS.—L. G. Tisher, Beloit; J. A. Pury, Elkonn, Ede and Pies, Fend du Laci E. B. Smith, Green Lake; C. Washburne, La Crossey Edward D. Holton, Milwaukoe; Feege S. Wright, Racine.
Alissouri.—Benjamin Farrar, St. Louis.
KENTUCKY.—Win. Richardson, Louisville; Joshua

Speed, Louisville.
VIRGINIA.—D. Lamb, Wheeling.
CALIFORNIA.—D. W. Cheeseman, San Francisco. REBEL PICKETS STRENGTHENED.

ARREST IN MARYLAND, WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.
The picket guards of the Rebel forces near the Chain Bridge have been strengthened by an additional force.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY-ANOTHER

A detachment of Federal troops yesterday confis A detachment of Federal troops yesterday confis-cated forty head of cattle belonging to the Rebels, near Lewinsville, Virginia.

The arrests of the Secessionists of Maryland con-tinue. Yesterday the Speaker of the lower House of the Legislature was taken into castody.

Work has been recommenced here upon the new Treasury building and the dome of the Capitol.

The steamer Wamsutta of the New-Bedford line was, on Friday morning, towed to Mr. Webb's shipyard, for the purpose of being turned into a gun-boat. THE TAMMANY MANIFESTO.

CARD FROM THE HON. WM. MCMURRAY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: My attention has been called to a comme tion in your paper of the 16th inst., signed by Elijah F. Purdy and Peter B. Sweeny—one alls himself Chairman of the Democratic Republicas General Committee, and the other Chairman of comething else. I am perfectly willing that either of these gentlemen should parade his name and dicial designations to his beart's content whenever to gets a chance. I am only sorry that they should make it necessary for a humble private citizen like myself to appear before the public in answer to their communication seeming to charge him with in ake manner thrusting himself into a position to which he was not rightfully called. They meet me, however, at disadvantage. I have only a short tale to tell, but not like them a long tail to parade with my name.

They say I have only an "accidental" councction with the Tammany organization. Now, Sir, this may be a serious charge; no doubt Messra. Purdy and Sweeny think so. When I look back to 1848, I cannot but myself feel how serious has been the chapter of accidents" that has befallen our once well-regulated Tammany family; and I fear the bastardy of some of its more recent nominations, if not of its presens principles, may be in consequence thereof.

But to return to Messrs. Purdy and Sweeny. I can only say, as regards my position as a delegate to Syra cuse, that I was regularly elected by the Democracy of the Eighteenth Ward as their delegate-that I beheve I acted according to their wishes. And as to Messrs. Purdy and Sweeny, all I have to my is, when they have been without solicitation nominated and elected by the people to offices of honor and trust, coeting money to hold, as often as I have been (I don't refer to paying offices), then they may assume to pro nounce an opinion as to my standing in the organization. Till then, I shall regard it-as everybody else does who knows them and me-merely a foolish impertinence.
In publishing their statement, I think Mesers. Purdy

and Sweeny have done an unwise thing. As old sta gers-such I believe the first, at all events, professes to be-they should know when to keep quiet as well as when to make a noise. Now, everybody who was at Syracuse knows, as regards the statement, that the delegation from Tammany Hall voted against the 9th resolution, or, as they express it, "worked industriously to secure its defeat," that Meesrs. Purdy and Sweeny have been most grossly humbugged. I cannot believe they would publicly make such a statement, especialty with the long official tail to their names, miess they so believe. But Purdy and Sweeny have been deceived. Now, though Messrs. Purdy and Sweeny seem to be ignorant of the fact, their course compels me to assert that not a single member of the delegation called for the Yeas and Nays on tont resolution; no member spoke against it, though they had some good and loud talkers on the delegation-they always have-and if any one of the Tammany delegates did really vote against the 9th resolution, it must have been in very gentle tones-not the usual way with Tammany Braves. My hearing is tolerably good. I was not far from my colleagues at the time, for they were an unusually respectable set and I kept near them, and if anybody heard a "No," all I can say is they heard what I did not; and as to their working industriously to defeat it, that is all nonsense; they did nothing of the kind.

As for myself, I voted for the 9th resolution. I was in favor of it; most of all that part relating to habeas corpus. I feel rather proud of my vote; and before a year is over I expect to hear every one of my colleagues swearing by all that is holy that he voted for it too, and Mesers. Purdy and Sweeny pronouncing the letter in your paper of the 16th a forgery.

Your obedient servant, WM. McMURRAY. New-York, Sept. 19, 1961.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: The publishers of The N. Y. Tablet, in the ssue of that paper for the week ending on the 21st inst., announced my withdrawal from the editorial part of that paper, which I have conducted for the past three years. Had they contented themselves with that announcement, I should not trouble you or the public with this communication; but in the same issue they make statements respecting the termination of my con nection with The Tablet, so shamelessly and glaringly false, and so unjust to me, that in justice to myself I cannot allow them to pass uncontradicted. The briefest plan is to state the facts of my connection with The

be put down by the strong arm of the Government Of the three partners, publishers of The Tablet, but one is a citizen of the United States. Two cf them have been out-spoken sympathizers with the rebellion, and one of them so violent as to express a hope that the brave soldiers who left this city to defend the Capital might never return, that the Federal vessels sent to provision Fort Sum'er might be blown to a namele place, &c. His strong sympathy with rebellion is well known, and has been expressed within a very short period. The third partner only transferred his residence to this city, about a year ago, from the Britanot period. The time parties only tracked to the city, about a year ago, from the British Provinces, whence he has brought a positive hatred of this country, its institutions (except Slavery), and its people. The strong position which my views of duty and loyalty caused me to take, was, naturally, very offensive to the publishers of The Tablet. They desired to preserve a Baltimorean "neutrality" between the Union and the rebellion. When Sumter tell, I seized the opportunity to testify my loyalty, in waal or woe, to the old flag. On the day after the appearance of my article on that subject. I received a letter from the publishers of The Tablet, informing me that as I had introduced "politics" into the paper, my connection with it should cease at the end of the then current volume—in two weeks from that date. I re, hed to the publishers that the question of Union or Disunion, was for all good citizens, a sational, not a

my connection with it should cease at the end of the then current volume—in two weeks from that date. I replied to the publishers that the question of Union or Disunion, was for all good citizens, a national, not a pointered one, and being determined not to allow the paper, at that critical juncture, to get into disloyal hands, I reminded them of the conditions on which I had accepted the editorul charge of Tax Tablet, and declared that I should insist on their observance. They denied their own words, and asked if I had any verten proof of them. They were answered that, when necessary, the proof would be forthcoming, and then the question, whether I had fulfilled my part of the contract, would be a question for a Jury. The magnificent awakening of the people, doubtlees, made the publishers rather servous with regard to the disclosures which testing the question in a court of law might make, and I heard no more from them with regard to it for the time. I continued my course of unreserved and unhestating loyalty to the Government.

But with the news of the disaster at Bull Kun came a renewed attack of the "neutrairy" fever, and I was once more besieged by the publishers who had come to the conclasion that "the North could never conquer the South." I was all this time, however, in receipt of letters, private and for publication, from many readers, thanking me for the stand I had taken from the beginning, and saying that my course had won the approval of men of all parties and creedy the four months' notice being terminated last week, I sent for one of the publishers and informed him that the period originally agreed upon having elapsed, I resigned his journal into his hands. He did not seem to expect this, and suggested that I should continue to edit his paper, to which I made no reply. My article on the latter of Archbishop Hughes, which was in type before I announced my withdrawal, was made the pretext for Landous about "New-England Landicism," for the purpose of prejudicing a certain class against any state hou

nal,&c.), the senior partner, the only one who is not an alien, same to me, and after expressing his dissatisfaction with sec course of the paper "for the past few pouths," declared in language rather profuse, that be wanted a Democratic paper," (a la Daily News), the also declared that he desired none but "Democratic items" published, not even official documents emmating from the Government. He was told that if he desired such a paper he would have to make it himself. In the very last business conversation I had with one of the publishers, it was made a subject of complaint that, in my articles, I designated the Soccasionists as "rebels" and "traitors."

And now, I leave the publishers of The Tablet to conduct their "Catholic" paper to suit their own ends, though I may have a right to protest, with many others, against their borrowing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil, Mammon, or treason in.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servent, THE LATE EDITOR OF THE TABLET?

CITY ITEMS.

THE THERMOMETER.-Yesterday was the botter 20th of September we have had in this city for ter years-the thermometer at Delacour's marking 79° at 12 o'clock, which is two degrees higher than on any previous 20th since 1851 at least, beyond which the record is not kept. Unwise persons will be led to make changes of clothing, for fear of a second edition of dog-days, and, as a natural consequence, there will be the usual number of coughs and colds to date from the day of change.

Mr. Adam Toubay, a young Englishman, who has completed his musical studies on the piano in Germany, will give his first concert nere at Dodworth's Roo next Tuesday evening. He will perform pieces of the first grade-the Concert Stück of Weber-Fantade and Impromptu of Chopin, and La Juive, by Satiet. His assistants will be M'lle. Montmorenci, Mrs. De chaux, Herr Nolle, and Doctor Beame.

FAST-DAY .- The occupants of Centre Market have. by their unanimous vote, agreed to close on Fast-day, but, for the accommodation of the public, will remain open all day and evening of Wednesday, 25th.

PRINCE NAPOLEON .- Our distinguished visitor returns from his extended Western trip in robust health, and filled with admiration at the evidences of national power and prosperity he has everywhere met. His prepossessions were much in our favor prior to leaving France, but, as he himself expresses it, the reality has far exceeded his expectations. He has paid particular attention to our machine-shops and manufactories, being of an inventive turn of min i himself, and he had been surprised and gratified at seeing the perfect system which everywhere prevails as well as the ingenious appliances in use for simplifying mechanical labor,

Prince Napoleon visited the Brooklyn Navy-Yard vesterday quite unexpectedly. He was conveyed there in a very small propeller, the Monch, not much larger than a first cutter, which is attached to the yachs Jerome Napoleon. As the authorities were not aware of his intended visit there was no one in readiness to receive him, but as soon as it was known that his Imperial Highness had arrived, Commodore Breeze and Capt. Almey waited upon him and conducted him about the Yard, pointing out everything of interest.

The Prince spent an hour and a half inspecting the various works now in progress, and appeared to be much gratified with the result of his visit. On his departure all the marines in the barracks turned out, and the band of the North Carolina played French and American airs. The Prince was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, and the Captain of the Jerome Napo

Among other visits, he also called on Collector Barney, and with him examined with a critical eye the manner of transacting the public business in all the departments of the Custom House. In the afternoon his beautiful yacht Jerome Napoleon was to weigh anchor and proceed with the illustrious party to Boston, where they are to partake of the hospitalities of Governor Andrew, en route for Halifax and France. The Prince's visit may or may not have political significance, but if the former, we have little to fear from the impression which his report of personal experience and inspection may have on the Emperor.

DR. BETHUNE GOING TO EUROPE.-The Rev. Dr. Bethune it appears is not about to retire from the ministry altogether, but is simply to go to Europe for short time to restore his health. His mental labors have been such as to almost prostrate bim.

YACHTING .- On Monday next the sloop-rigged yacht Commodore and Charm will sail a match-race for a prize of \$600, or \$300 a side. As these yachts have been for a long period rivals, and are very nearly matched in speed, the trial will probably prove one of the sharpest contests of late years. The start will take boat S. A. Stevens will leave the Club-House, foot of Court street, South Brooklyn, on Monday morning at o'clock, landing in New-York, at Peck slip, at 84. Tenth street, East River, at 84, and at Harlem at 9 o'clock. Smedley & Lenox, of South Brooklyn, built the Commodore, and David Kirby built the Charm.

IMPARTIAL OFFICIAL VIGILANCE. -So long as the ends of justice can be compassed Marshal Murray sceme to care little what work he prosecutes. A while ago he was ferreting out stave captains and crews, and made himself a terror to the guilty men; while for some weeks past he has hunted down traitors, seized the property of the disloyal, and effectually broken up the secret cabals and agencies engaged in furthering the dirty work of J. Davis and Co. The moral effect of his vigorous arrest of traitors has been wonderful A real panic seems to have seized upon them, and there is not a secret sympathizer with the rebels who has not either fled the city, or if remaining is not trembling lest his turn should come next. We have reason to know that certain parties in very high station among us who were liable to attainder, and who were actually preparing to send important intelligence to the enemy, have left the city between two days to escape arrest.

Meanwhile Mr. Murray's old frience, the slaver taking heart at the relaxation of his vigilance, have been quietly dropping into the city and revisiting their old haunts. The lull in the business of political arrests giving him leisure to resume the thread of justice where it was dropped a month ago he has set his detectives to work and on Thursday made several important seizures. Chief among these is the body of Erastus Booth, ex-Captain of the slave bark Buckeye, who was to have commanded the bark Augusta, that was seized by Detective Smith and Deputy Marshal Herten, on that femous fishing excursion which we noticed some time ago.

The Buckeye cleared for a trading voyage to the Coast of Africa in May, 1800; but once arrived at her destination, her innocent cargo was disposed of and her hold filled with 400 or 500 lusty negroes, who were taken to Cuba and sold. The new venture of the successful Capt. Booth was, unfortunately for him, spoiled by Mr. Murray's representatives; and since that time he has let concealment keep him, "like the worm?" the mud," out of eight. On Toursday night, as things had been satisfactorily arranged so as to secure his cou-viction, the wily fisherman, Smith, was supplied with a warrant and revolver, and ordered to Greenport by the boat and capture the body of Booth. Coming to the wharf, he was about going aboard, when whe should he spy but the very man of whom he was id search, about to return to Greenport after a brief so-journ in town. To collar him and take him into custody was the work of a moment, and Booth, instead of enjoying his anticipated trip, found himself, within half an hour, safely lodged in the Tombs. Beside the Captain, the officers captured i we sailors

of the Buckeye, and two other men, who had left the Nightingale and W. R. Kibby on the Coast, and returned to the States in the U. S. steamer Sumter. The examination of the whole party is set down for to-day

GEO. G. BELLOWS, eeq., of our city, is speak through Delaware County, in aid of the voi